Continued Score Pires Page

impossible to know what the Italian army is sing to do. The day before yesterday the King presides at a swell, at which at which all the described at the array were creat. The plan that Callini had presented before the appayers has been again discussed, but nothing has reaspired what was said or done at this meeting. I nay Callini part with his two sides decamp for his headquerers at rans, looking sember and serious. You perhaps know that position of the correspondent of the loarnals is already its daty-if fought with marvelous bravery-it has one can dony, of an exceptional solidity; but to be at be added that there are no praises to be addresse terals, who committed the gravest improduce by or tave army on ground surconded with connex, and have been victorious on a field of battle.

Garibaldi has installed his headquarters at

FRANCE!

Activity in the Arsenals-No Belief in Peace.

Great activity prevails in the French arsenals. New experiments with the Needle gun, to which arm the Pressian victories are attributed, are being made at Vin-cennes. Tge public generally do not believe in peace, and ok spon the intervention of France, now directly interested in the contest, as inevitable.

The Workingmen of France Have No Sympathy with Austria.

The Siècle of July 5 publishes a long letter from a workman (well known in 1848 as a clever writer), M. Corbon, on the partiality attributed by some loornals to the Paris populace in favor of Austria. M. Corbon denies the truth of the assertion saying: "To preach from example, and without pretending to thring feward any new arguments. I will put this simple question to any person capable of judging cofractly: If Austria, listening to the voice of justice and that of her own interest, had concented to the cession of Venetia, was the present war possible? In other words Would Prussia ever have thought of taking up arms had she not been able to rely upon a diversion on the side of Italy? The answer to this question cannot be domitful.

reseal was passessed on the side of Italy? The answer to this point a diversion on the side of Italy? The answer to this point a diversion on the side of Italy? The answer to this passes to each to do do buildh."

No lungarith mind can refuse to reply—No. War war not possible. Therefore it is austina who is the first and principal cause of the shood which is being shed at the present day on so many fields of battle. On her must fail the greater part of the responsibility. Then, agein, supposing war between Austria and Italy inevitable, was it not a good policy on the part, of the Italian Government to profit by the old rivalry between the two great German Powers, and to combine a simultaneous action with Prassia? All knew well that, without a mirrade. Italy, operating alone against her powerful adversary, would have been clushed, and that France to prevent that consummation, would have been obliged to invervene afresh. Is it not then a hundred times better that in such a necessity the rival of Austria should do indirectly what France would have been under the imperious obligation of doing directly. Where is under the imperious obligation of doing directly? Where is in the end we have had to acknwledge that our feeling

Inshed between those two Powers.

But in the end we have had to acknowledge that our feeling was rather generous than wise, and that the Italian nation has committed no sort of infidelity toward us in sparing the forces of France, and profiling by those which a born adversary of Austria would have to bring into the field. What the Italian Government has done is therefore in every point of view good policy. Lastly, the minds of men may easily be made up as to the inevitable nature and necessary effects of the war that has just commenced. No person endowed with any foresight could imagine that the sovereignity of populations could be abstituted for that of Princes all over Europe without causing one day or another a formidable conflict between people and rulers. The publicats of French edmocracy have a thousand times since the Revolution of 1830 predicted the encritable nature of this contest. Yes—although the struggle is not yet everywhere formally engaged in the name of those two principles. In reality, the Revolution is one side, and resistance on the other. The organs of clerical or logitamist opinion mate no mistake in the matter. Ever since the beginning of the crisis they have characterized it distinctly enough. In their eyes, it is the old religious and monarchical world contending with the Pevolution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The New Ministry.

The New Ministry.

The Derby Cabinet has been instituted. The following is a complete list of the new Ministry:
First Lord of the Frensury—The Earl of Derby,
Chanceller of the Exchequor—Mr. Disrael.
Home Secretary—Mr. Walpole
Foreign Secretary—Lord Stanley,
Colomal Secretary—Earl Carnaryon,
War Secretary—Earl Carnaryon,
War Secretary—Lard Carnaryon,
Fresident of the Poor-Law Beard—Mr. G. Hardy,
President of the Board of Trade—Sir S. Northcote,
Lord Chancellor—Lord Chelmsford,
Lord Privy Seel—Lord Malmesbury,
President of the Connell—Duke of Buckingham.

President of the Council-Duke of Buckingham.
First Lord of the Admiralty-Sir J. Pakington.
Lord-Lieuteaunt of Ireland-Lord John Manners

peersge). Chief Secretary for Ireland - Lord Naus. Attorney-General - Sir Hugh Cairns. Soucitor-General - Mr. Bovill.

Commercial J. Migence. HAVRE, July 5.—The Late cotton market to-day a very que. Tree bas Off me To lay markets have not opened. Arranged Jack markets have not opened. There is correctly assisting later than what was sent by the Nova-Scotier. Scotian from Liverpeet on the morning of the 7th, gives the Gun to release, which are probably. However, the closing rate of the following is a first to the console is compared to the following rate of the following rate

OUR SPECIAL WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

TWO WEEKS OF WAR -- WHAT PRUSSIA HAS ACCOM-PLISHED-THE CAMPAIGN IN BOHEMIA - DEFEAT OF AUSTRIA - ENFORCED CHANGE OF PLANS-THE ITALIANS-ANOTHER BATTLE IMMINENT. From Our Special Correspondent.

It was on the 14th of June that the majority of the German Confederation resolved upon the mobilization of her military forces in the interest of Austria against Prussia, Prussia took that vote as a declaration of war, withdrew from the Confederation, and on the 18th began her milstary operations. Thus the war in Germany has lasted new exactly a fortnight, and certainly Bismark has not lost his time. The results of that fortnight are on the field of diplomacy the withdrawal from the Confederation of the Grand-Duchies of Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, Saxe-Altenburg and Saxe-Weimar, and of the Duchies and Principalities of Brunswick, Saxe-Coburg, anhalt, Lappe, Waldeck, Russ Schleiz and Schwarzburg. A. It these powers allied themselves with Prussis, and sent their troops to the Prussian army. The free towns sent their troops to the Prussian army. The free towns the Lubeck, the Duchies of Luxembourg and Limburg, with land for the Confederation without, as yet, allying them-drew from the Prussia. From a military point of view solves with the more important. Prussian forces on the results are the Kingdom of Hanover and of Saxony, could Holstein, of Hesse. The King of Hanover field and the Electronic threating with any support from his with his army, but no don the 28th to Prussia; his army confiderates, surrender the King and Prince Royal was the first and see the hour of the King and Prince Royal was the first and see the hour first him army that no confiderates, surrenders the King and Prince Royal was the first and see the hour first him army the first him and prince Royal was the first and see the hour first him and the first him and prince Royal was the first him and h

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH THE EXCESSIVE MORTALITY OF THE PAST WEEK CLASSIFICATION OF THE DISEASES WITH THE TO-TAL OF EACH CLASS-ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES

were paroled, not to fight against Prussia, and not to return to their kingdom. They went to Frankfort This the confederates of sustria are now only line with the confederates of sustria are now only line.

and Italy hopes that it will prove a victory, a Cialdini and Gambaldi will not be left out of the

MOVEMENTS OF THE ITALIAN FORCES-DIFFICULTIES TO BE ENCOUNTERED-BENEDEK-SPIRIT OF THE COUNTRY-CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS-OFFICIAL

The Italian fleet encountered the Austrian near Ancona

on the 27th; but after exchanging shots the latter put on

team and made haste to retire. The plan of campaign on

The generalship of La Marmora on the 24th is the sale-

ject of some adverse comments; but I think he did not intend to fight that day nor under such adverse conditions.

Durando who led the first corps was conducting a recon-noissance in force, and the collision came too suddenly to

papers abound with details of the deceptions pra-

teed upon our officers; and, strange as it seems, it is carcely to be doubted that La Marmora believed the very oing of his movement sufficient to secure it probable suc-

need of Lake Garia is the least difficult one from this side, now that Garibaldi holds several passes.

We see the necessity of prompt action, and that explains the battle of Verona. But getting into Venetia from this side is not a matter to be settled by numbers or valor. There are hard engineering facts to be butted against, and it does not look as though the facts would have the worst of it.

It is surmised that Benedek sent troops to Venetia for

last Sunday's battle, and his inaction in Germany would

last Sunday's battle, and his inaction in Germany would favor that ifea.

This general seems to be playing a Joe Johnston game of getting the Prussians where he wants them; but so far the latter seem to be getting where they want to be, and it looks, through Italian glasses, rather dark for Aus tria up that way. We are disposed to believe that the enemy's success last Sunday was won at some sacrifice in Germany.

Germany.

The spirit of the country is excellent, and nobody will admit that we were defeated last Sunday. It is very certain that the Government can dispose of all the forces of the nation. There is a general demand that the enrollment of volunteers be recommended, and it would be if it were possible to arm and clothe them at once. The tear regiments already in the field—some 50,000 men—one-half clothed and armed. Not more than 30,000 of them are yet

GEN. SHERMAN.

HIS PROGRESS THROUGH NEW-HAMPSHIRE-RECEPTION

THE PARTY.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribum

BY THE GOVERNOR-CHIEF-JUSTICE CRASE WITH

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, July 17, 1866. Gov. Smythe, Adjutant-General Head, and other

distinguished gentlemen of New-Hampshire, met Gen.

Sherman this morning at Manchester, and tendered him

the hospitalities of the State. Chief-Justice Chase joined

the party and all took breakfast at the residence of Mr.

O. Stearns. Admiral Bailey accompanied the party from Portsmouth. The usual proceedings were had at the State Chief-Justice Chase goes on to Darimouth to visit his

Non-Arrival of the Africa.

OP DEATH LAST WEEK BY DR. HARRIS-INTER-ESTING EXTRACT FROM DR. SIMON ON THE CAUSES OF DIARRHEAL DISEASES-ACTION OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH CONCERNING DIARRHEAL DISTRICTS AND CHOLERA FIELDS-THE TEMPERATURE OF THE WEEK.

in the Confederates before he was taken a prisoner and sent off to Stettin, and King John Lackland of Saxoay likewise succeeded in joining the Austrian army with his 5,000 men in Bohemia. Nassau voted with Austrian the Prince went to the Austrians, and the country is not yet occupied by Prussia; but the Nassau Diez refuses to vote subsidies to the Prince, and insists upon strict neutrality. The organization of the Confederater is as yet very backward. Baden and Bavaria have not yet mobilized their army corps, and since the Prussian troops under Gens. Manteuffied and Vogel von Falkenstein, having corpared and captured the Hatoverian army, are now free, we may soon hear of their taking theoffensive organist the two aimy corps at Frankfort and Bamburg. More serious is the campaign in Bohemia.

The Prussians lost no time, and out-generaled the bigmeathed Austrian Commander-in-Chief, Benedek. Frem Silesia and Saxoay they invaded Bohemia, from the cast, and after three days hard fighting between the Fortresses Thereastadt and Josephstadt, at Trastenau, Nachod, Turnan, and Jaromirz, they succeeded in effecting a junction of the army of Silesia and the army of Saxoay, the first commanded by Prince Frederick Charles, the second by the Prince Royal. Their united hedquarters is now Gitchin, the old castle of Wallenstein. During that three days fight the Austrian Gens. Gablenz, Ramuning and Festeties, were defeated. Their loss in killed, wounded and missing amounts to 20,000. Several regiments were literally annihilated—fer instance, Ramuning, Martin, Hanover, and the eight-Only one case of cholera was reported yesterday to the Board of Health. The patient is a scalpter, named Louis Ferrett, 62 years of age, a native of France, residing at No. 203 Forsyth-st. He was attacked yesterday afternoon, and the case is one of the most marked and violent that has yet occurred. The premises were thoroughly disinfected at 3 p. m., but since that time there has been no report concernlay the condition of the patient.

DISINFECTING DIARRHEAL DISTRICTS.

The Board of Health yesterday began the work of disinfecting the distribute of the city. The worst was the first served. Grand Broome, Spring, Prince, and Horston-sta from the Bowery to the East River, were the objects of attention by the Sanitary Department of the Health Board, and we are assured that the work thus begon will be carried forward until the immediate decomposition of organic wafter is there oughly arrested. Those of our citizens who have means may very materially assist the Board in the protective and preventive measures by treating their water closets, drains, cess pools, gutters, areas, collars, and vaults, with the same agents. Lim', coppers, acces, collars, and valits, what he can be used wherever there is moisture, feed exhalations, or a want of oxygen. Any of these articles, or all of them cannot be too freely used. The Board of Health is doing its work thereughly and well in the more impure and crowded localities, and whatever assistance. it may receive new in the less dangerons wards will exert an intensive extending far beyond their immediate vicinity. The only really rational method of treating ferment discuses; by the use of those agents that arrest fermentation; and contag an should be overcome by the application of the knowledge see have concerning those that destroy infection. Every citizen acthave concerning those that the same a philanthropist, and disclistics abone a duty to binself and to mankind. A more feverable paried will not present itself for the use of these means man that through which we are now passing.

NEGLECTING THE DEAD. In a note addressed to the Sanitary Separintendent yester

days fight the Austrian Gens. Gablenz, Ramming and Festetics, were defeated. Their loss in killed, wonoried and missing amounts to 20,000. Several regiments were literally annihilated—for instance, Ramming, Martin, Hanover, and the eighteenth lattation of sharpshooters—and the northern tier of Bedenita is lost. Benedek, who always spoke of a march on Berlin, must now change his plans and risk a battle to save Prague. He begins already to concentrate his army after its terrible losses, and has withdrawn from Oswiecin in Galbein, a sure sign that he has abandoned the invasion of Prussian Silesia, and the adventurous march to Berlin. A decisive battle is now imminent, which will put the Austrian commander upon his mettle. He hoped finat the confederates, and especially the Hanoverian and Bevarian army would be able to engage, and at least check the Prussians in Saxony, but his hopes failed. He must now light the south, too, the storm is brewing. The lathian army has not lost its high spirit by the failure of the 24th of June. Even the Austrians confess that the Halians fought with the greatest bravery, and that the Austrian losses were tremendous. The regiment of lancers, for instance, lost a colonel, a major, six captains, 11 lieutenants and 1,583 men between killed, wounded and missing. The number of Austrian prisearcs amounts to 2,000; their total loss to \$8,000. The limitum lost about as ramy, and are new ready once more to try the test of arms. Victor Emanuel and his sons are impatient to repair La Marmora's failure. Within a week here, too, we shall wifness a new attack, and Italy hopes that it will prove a victory, and that Cialdinn and Garabaldi will not be left out of the plan of lay morning, Dr. Harris says:

While visiting a few of the places that are becoming the cholera-fields of this season, I looked in at No. 216 Elizabethto and found the child that diet on Sanday evening yet an-bried at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ o clock this morning (Toesday). I counted 14 persons in the room and adjacent bed-room, and found the cof-in open and the corpse smelling badly. I counted to persons sitting and standing in front and within 15 feet of that miser-able cellar. I found the room in the rear and adjacent contaking 7 persons, and learned that 9 slept in that filthy den last night. Let use suggest that all the hide, and fat, and character mile in the blocks between Houston and Prince on

ighth, 29; Ninth, 29; Tenno, 20; Allerian, 17; Sixteenit, 40; attentit, 20; Fourteenth, 21; Fifteenith, 17; Sixteenit, 40; crenteenith, 27; Eighteenth, 29; Ninsteenith, 28; Twenty first, 45; Twenty second 60. For the purpose of nabling the resider setter to judge of the causes of death we rimt them between the inclusives, showing the number from such class and also the number from each disease.

ZYMOTIC CLASS.

1. Microsoft, Smithpox, 1; measles 4; scarlatina, 20; dipharman, 2; whole one; cough, 3; typing favor, 42; that side is not developed, and there is some apprehension that we shall but our heads against the Quadrilateral sev-oral times before the necessity of a movement up the

2. Esthetic of Isoculated Syphin, 2; Eydrophodia, 1total, 2
3. Dietic Starvation and privation, 8.
4. Farasitic Worms, 1.
CONSTITUTIONAL CLASS.
1. District Drops 1, cancer 1, the invariant 1-Total, 3.
2. Total class measurement 10, 10, phthose palmonalis
71, hydrocephalus 24-Total, 138.
1. Nercons System-Meaning its 13, corebritis 3, spopleny 13, paralysis 10, sunstroke 33, convulsions 64, congestion of the brain 34 effects of the heart 1-Total, 181.
2. Correlators System-Perioardick 2, ancarism at the heart 2, they ctrophy of the heart 2, culvular diseases of the heart 2, hypotrophy of the heart 12, they choose a of the valuing system 2-1 dai, 16,
3. Respiratory System-Procedules 13, hydrotherax 1, promotical 10, astoma 1, gaugines of the lungs 3, hemograps 1-Total, 33.

deing of his movement sufficient to secure it probable success.

There appears also to have been a conflict between the Second Corps and the garrison of Mantian, in which the latter got the worse, with the loss of 300 prisoners. These prisoners have been sent to Bologna.

There have been sent to Bologna.

There have been several skirmishes between the Garibabdians and the enemy in the Tyrol; but thus for no distince plan of campaign has been developed.

It is still considered doubtful whether Garibaldi will not go to Dainatian. The plan of attacking the Quadrilateral in front gives the enemy all the advantages of his wonderfully strong position. The Mineto is easily crossed: but the distance between the works of Peschiera and Mantias is only twelve miles, and that leaves barely six miles for a front line of an army of 100,000 men.

Very clearly it is only by a surprise that a path can be made through the Quadrilatural from the Mincto. There is not space to deploy the force needed for the undertaking. To sit down before these places—Mantia and Peschiera—before they are isolated and attempt to reduce them looks like folly. To attempt to cross the Po where it is three miles wide and rush into a network of forts, swamps, and corrals, is not a promising job. The movement of Garibaldi, if it were well supported around the head of Lake Garda is the least difficult one from this side, now that Garibaldi holds several passes.

We see the necessity of trought action, and that ex-

Total, 33.

4. Digestive Sectom-Gentritis 7, enteritis 11, peritositis 6, strangunated hernia 1, intrasancesption 1, hepatitis 2, liver distance 3, cirrhouls of the liver 2-Total, 33.

5. Urinary System-Nephritis 1, Bright's disease of the kidneys c., equivis 1, butney disease 3, others of this system 1-Total, 14.

Total 14.

6. Generalize System - Metritis 1.

Dividion Mental Class.

1. Children - Premature meth 5: preternatural linh, 1.

ovanosis, 2; teching, 10. Total 2.

Boscan - Tubai pregnancy, 1.

2. Agra-Cillage, 17.

4. Nutrition - Attophy, 3: debuity, 14. Total 17.

DEATES BY VIOLENCE.

LEAVES - Advanced Agriculture, 2001 Conference Procures and confusions, 7.

DEATHS BY VIOLENCE.

1. Accident and Negligence—Fractures and contusions, 7; poison, 1; drowning 9. Total, 17.

2. Homicide—Murder and manufacture, 2.

3. Solicide—Gunshot, 1; poison, 1. Total from all sauses, 4. Cause not specified, or ill defined, 1. Total from all sauses,

THE BESOURTYN MORTALITY.

The total mortality of Brooklyn for the week ending last, Saturday, was 226; of whom 10 were one; 29 women 10 boys, 96 girls, and 3 colored. Of the while number 142 were less than 1 year old; 40 between 1 and 2 wars; 9 between 1 and 2 years; 0 between 3 and 4 years; 6 between 4 and 5 years; 5

than I year old, 40 between I and 2 vars; 0 oct each and 2 years; 6 between 3 and 40 years; 6 between 4 and 5 years; 6 between 15 and 20 years; 1 between 10 and 15 years; 6 between 15 and 20 years; 44 between 20 and 40 years; 6 between 15 and 20 years; 44 between 20 and 40 years; 31 bet even 40 and 60 years; 9 between 50 and 50 years; and 2 upward 45 50.

Measles bad 3 victims; scariataria, 2; diphtheria, 3 croup, 1, caolera, 9; cholera infantum, 5, other dinrrheal diseases, 22; other diseases, 11; convention, 22; other diseases, 13; by forecephala, 5; consumption, 17; tubs measurementeries, 13; by forecephala, 9; secrofula, 2; pueumonia 7; old 4. The deaths were distributed among the Wards in the following proportion: First, 6; second, 7; Third, 5; Fourth, 5; Fifth, 24; Sixth, 21; Seventh, 9; Tenth, 32; Eleventh, 15; Tweifth, 24; Thirteenth, 1; Fourteenth, 14; Fifteenth, 7; Twentieth, 7; Kings County Heapital, 18. The death-rate last week exclusive of the death in the public institutions, was equivalent 60 an anoual mortality of 47 in 1,000 inhabitants.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

clothed and armed. Not more than 30,000 of them are yet ready.

General Pettinengo, Minister of War, explained in the last sitting of parliament that he had done all he could and would continue to do his best to put all the volunteers needed into the field, and he intimated that the offices would soon be reopened.

Ricasoli has assued an admirable circular to see Prefects of the Kingdom on the subject of interest orders. He stated to a deputation of the Press of Forence who visited him resterday that "we should not implead from our purpose and should fight received with applause. The last part of the statement of received with applause the affair of Verong, cours assistance would be intolerable to the national fields. The censors and the poor ion as a scarcely knows whether it is lawful to publicate a windy report of the encounter of the fleets near Ancona. Of course the encounter of the fleets near Ancona. Of course the censor did not read The Official Caratte.

So much fault has been found with the receives of the

was equivalent to an anough mortality of 47 in 1,000 inhabitants.

ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES OF DEATH.

In producting the death record of the past week to the past of the content of the past week to the past of the content of the past week to the past week to the past week and he tall Statistics, presents also the following analysis of the causes of this excessive mortality. The Doctor says:

"The records of mortality in the two cales during the pat week are herewith transmitted. The rapid increase in the number of deaths is at his moment so made a market or including the pat week are the records of mortality that the people as we have the fault of the comment and inquiry that the people as which the fault of the comment of the past of the past of the week and explained.

The several dissolited takes show in what localities at what ages, and from what certific leases to the fair passage field any sever there not some possible rand unrestribled causes base of the more tames by which we emitte the deaths. The first takes of the more tames by which we emitte the deaths. The first takes, which is a carrieded in deaths to be given to the press show that the mass of also made we look to the period of a famy and to the predeminating mories of itself in that melod. To make a key weak, to reveal the man white a schedule as the man of the content of the

Ancona. Of course the censor did not read The Official Garatte.

So much fault has been found with the reports of the battle of the 14th, and the want of details of several successive days increments, that official bulletins are now itsued twice a day. They generally begin, "Nothing of importance." Headquarters are located in some church not on any map ever printed, or are left in airy uncertainty.

Letters from officers are not dated. Correspondents are not tolerated within the lines, and the enemy is believed to be in profound ignorance of all our movements. There is a general nequinescence in all this; but still it is known that the enemy finds out all about us, by means of well-paid spies, and it is doubted whether the country and army might not safely know more of each other's welfare.

There seems to be general quiet in the South. The brigand bands are closely watched by our Bersaglieri and National Guards, and all possible conspirators are under arrest or surveillance. The proapt severity of the Government has probably secured the safety of order and the National cause in those Provinces.

The crowd of Saufedists and Bourbonists increases at Rome, and they are reported to be very happy over the 24th. There is danger that a collision with the Revolutionists may precipitate events. The National Committee in Rome has issued an address advising moderation and forbearance until the time for action arrives.

The sums collected by the Sanitary Commission are larger than was anticipated. Money flows into its treasury rapidly since the battle. A Miss Grant, said to be a relative of the General, has given 1,000 francs for clothing Garibald's men. The Milan papers publish the fact with notes of admiration.

Mr. Fixes—think that the bid ought to receive the examination of the second passed.

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That there need be no public unitely exceeded and evice cleaning and clinidecison, as sufficiently evident, but the testimony of our records shows that the house for aniveral cleanings and evident years of the mean of the come.

The TEMPERATURE OF THE WEER.

The alghest temperature was reached on Monday and Friday last week the mean heat of those two days oeing 920 Fabreaholt. The average of humidity, saturation being as 169, for the entire week, was 404. The maximum of humidity in the fluxes past was noticed yesterday mershed at 57. The maximum heat of the nine days was reached on Monday. It wide of Essex Market, 1919 Fabreaholt, at 3 p. 10.

TODE BEARDY AND THE FAT-BOILERS.

Day before yesterlay Judge Brady granted an 1720-clining with the business of Weil & Son, at No. 37 Abarbot-piece, The plaintiffs, for two years past, have been engaged in the flat boding business in Thirty unthat, herewere Mice entired the double business in Thirty unthat, herewere Mice entired the double business in Thirty unthat, herewere Mice entired the double business in Thirty unthat, herewere Mice entired the double of the vicinity and travelers by the Russon River Profits have been considerable, and the stonet here have breated caused numerous complaints to the Beard, both by residents of the vicinity and travelers by the Russon River Radio and Control of the vicinity and travelers by the Russon River Maximal Committed and the theory is a substantial business. The plaintiffs, in their affiliarities by the place is not now and has not been a public unisates or dangerous in any degree to life or health; and having been advised that the Health Law is unconstitutional, demand indigenent that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from interfering with their business. Judge Brady in his order and read that the second has not been a public unisates or dangerous in any degree to life or health; and having been advised that the Realth Law is unconstitutional, demand indigenent that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from interfer

Academy.

The annual commencement of St. Joseph's Ursuline heademy was held yesterday in the grounds of the Institu tion, East Morrislania, N. Y. Quite a I rge number of the friends of the pupils were present, and sided greatly to the presente of the entertainment. The following order of exer-

cannot of the entertainment. The following order of a same of the entertainment. The following order of an abstract of the following common and delivered by Miss M. Fitzdimens. March security. Mrs. Summway. Fiper. Regers and Jones. The Little absorption, Misses Hart and Hantim. Vibe Stribue dust (schulder). Misses Shumway and Lux. Le Loup et le Resert. Misses (Lux.) Fig. 40:30 and Lux. Has d. Reger and Cadem. Les Campana del Villagis—choune. Campanay. Misses Lyon. Fiftainsage and Lux. La Villagis Miss Misses Lyon. Fiftainsage and Lux. La Villagis Miss Misses and Misses Liver and the second by Missessam; personage. Miss Heri et to wealthy wildow. Miss Canyan; Miss Augus, Miss Untremon (her friends), Miss Fitzminns and

At the conclusion of the exercises Archinolog McLassey, distributed the treminum. The grain test were Misses Mc-divern Fitzianimus and Canavan. The capits who received prices for good conduct were Misses C. McGivero, E. Boyce and F. Board, he.

ARBING THE STATES.

The Daily Globe of the 12th inst, contains the dehate in the House referring to the joint resolve offered by Mr. Paine of Wisconsin, recommending the organization of the Militia in the sever of States. This resolve, it will be remembered, is the one alluded to in the letter of an Honorable Washington correspondent as a revolutionary measure:

and the instruction of ordinance and ordinance stores.

No objection was made,
The loint resolution was read a first and second time.
The loint resolution was read at length. It provides that in
rider to preserve and perpetuate the military knowledge now
sessessed by the people of the United States, and to render
sedal to some extent the large amount of ordinance and ordsacce stores that have been accumulated by the Government.
If the United States, it is for the interest of the Republic that,
and is uniform militial system shall have been adopted by Con
gress, the several States and Territories should thoroughly
organize, arm equip, and instruct the militai in accordance
with their own laws, and such organization, arming, equipment, and instruction is hereby recommended to the several

with their own laws, and such organization arming, equipment, and instruction is hereby recommended to the several States and Territories.

The second section provides that two-thirds of all the ordinance and ordnance stores of each and every kind now in the passession of the United States, excepting only such as may be required for the Navy or the permanent intrillection of the country, shall be distributed by the Secretary of War to the several States and Territories and to the District of Columbia, at the expense of the United States, in accordance with the provisions of the set of April 3, 180s, entitled "An act making provisions for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States," and the act of March 3, 1835, earlied "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending the 30th of June, 1836, and for other purposes," provided, that the quantity issued to either of the Territories or to the District of Columbia shall not exceed the proportion to which the smallest State shall be cuttled by law, and, provided, also, that the distribution to the Litz Robel States shall be postponed until hereafter authorized by law, but the distribution to the other States and to the Territories shall be made forthwith.

The question was upon ordering the joint resolution to be engrossed and read a third time.

manimous consent, or has if been reported from a committee!

The SPEAKER—It was introduced by ananimous consent by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Paine.)

Mr. KASON—I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Paine) will not press this joint resolution to a vote now. It provides for the disbursement of what has cost the Government several million dellars, and a great deal of which would be utterly nacless to the States when distributed to them. I should like to read it in print, and I suppose it will appear in The Daily Globe to morrow.

Mr. Paine—This measure has been very carefully considered by myself, and I hope it will be passed now. I hope the gentleman will not press his objection to it.

Mr. Wilson (lowa)—I would inquire of the Chair if the joint resolution is now pending before the House.

The SPEAKER—It is, and the question is upon ordering it to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. PAINE—I call for the previous question.

Mr. Lu Blood—I desire to say that if I had heard the joint resolution read, I should have objected to it in the first instance. But we had no means of knowing what was in the joint resulation until it was finally reported.

The SPEAKER—The title was reported, as is usual and no objection was made.

Mr. That has the I think the general impression of the House.

bjection was made.

Mr. Thankeld it think the general impression of the House cas that it was read through simply for information. The Iouse should not certainly pass so important a measure as this

ithout consideration.

Mr. Paine-It the motion for the previous question is in order I insist upon it

Mr. PINCK—I would have objected to the introduction of
the joint resolution if I had known what was in it.

The STEAKER—Any member had the right to reserve his
objection until sifer it was read through; but no member reserved any such right.

Mr. Kasson—Do I understand that an objection will not preval how?

Mr. Kasse, at how to a love to refer this joint resolu-ion to the Coomittee on Military Affairs!

The Strakin-It is not pending the call for the previous mestion. If the previous question is not seconded then the notion will be in order.

The question was taken upon seconding the demand for the revious question, and upon a division there were Yeas 55,

previous question, and approximately state of the vote was announced, Mr. Fixek. Before the result of the vote was announced, Mr. Fixek alled for tellers.

Tellers, were ordered, and Messrs, FINCK and PAINE were The House again divided, and the tellers reported Yeas 66,

Navs not counted.

So the previous question was seconded and the main question was ordered.

The was ordered and read a gradest so be engrossed and read a

and time
The question was upon the passage of the joint resolution.
Mr. Parse—I call the previous question on the passage.
The previous question was seconded and the main question

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. Ethbursch-I ask for the Yeas and Nays on the passage of the joint resolution.

Pho Yeas and Nays were not ordered.

Mr. Firck-Is a motion in order to refer this bill to the Committee on Military Affairs?

The Syraker-That motion is not now in order, as the House is acting under the operation of the previous question, Mr. Firck-I think that the bill ought to receive the examination of some committee before being passed.

The joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Pairs moved to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed, and also moved that the motion to reconsider he laid on the tatle.

The latter motion was signed to.

New ORLEAUS, Monday, July 16, 1866.
Louisiana will probably send two sets of delerates to
the Philadelphia Convention; one composed of original
Johnson men, and the other of Democrats.

THE CIVIL BRUITS BILL.—We have noted cases in which the locality of the Civil Rights bill, as against State candinates, was weathed in Koutne's and denied in Newada. A case has lately come before the United States District and Circuit Court in Louisians, in which Judge Durrill satisfaction of the State Court. This decision has given great satisfaction to the State Court. This decision has given great satisfaction to the Union men of the State. The quietion of the Test-Outh requirement being also brought before Judge Durvil, that authority declined to give a decision as to fix constitutionally, saying that, as the question has been argued and not yet decided by the United States Supreme Court, he considered it "improper for him to step in before the Supreme Court and rander a decision."

ended by the United States Supreme Gourt, he considered it "improper for him to step in before the Supreme Court and render a decision."

A negro in Gilmer County, West Virginia, has sued the Clerk of the County Court for refusing to issue a license for his marriage with a white woman. This will bring the Civil Rights hill before the courts.

Before the present term of the United States District and Circuit Court in New-Orleans, Judge Darrell presiding, have been for the first time leaves involved in the Civil Rights bill. The Judge sustined the constitutionality of the bill by overrailing the decision of the State Court, contensing the Court had jurisdiction under the Civil Rights bill.

In a case involving the admissed lity of colored testimony under the Civil Rights bill, the City Judge of Louisville takely decided the bill unconstitutional. He declared that there is no warrant in the United States Countitution, express of implied, for the bill and he was therefore bound to respect the statute of Kennucky excluding angre testimony, Jacob Profor the prosecution, held that it was absured to deay to any supreme Government the light to say the are distance of States. The Civil Rights hill is morely declaratory of the constitution, because dates were citizens of the United States. The Deed Scott decase on itself is no anthority in larger of this position, because Judge Tamey decided that negroes were not citizens of any State at the time of the adoption of the Constitution; but the fact was the reverse—negroes were citizens of sayer of the States at that time. Judge Tamey said: "It is true, every person and every class and description of persons, who were at the time of the adoption of the Constitutions in the interval scase and description of persons, who were at the time of the adoption of the Constitution is the light of the States at that time. Judge Tamey exists the time of the adoption of the Constitution is the light of the Light and an ending when he was the reverse—negroes were citizens of the wew coluti

Cennecult.-The Norwich Bulletin, making note

Gov Ogjesky-I beg yoar parlon, General.

This remark remarks us of another made by the General during the war, and vouched for at the time by The Zeneraliz (Otho) Courier. Being requested to vote for a certain candidate, Shaman relikel. "I never yoted but once in my life, and that was for Buchaman, and I am satisfied that any person who was d—d four couries to do that has not sense enough to exercise the elective franchise.

VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the survivors of the Bell and Except Sight Executive Committee, and the Beackagain.

VIRGINIA.—A meeting of the survivors of the Bell and Everett State Excentive Committee, and the Breckinridge and Dauglas Presidential Electors of 1890, was to be hold in the Capitol on Monday, the 16th. On the Bell committee we notice the names of Robert T. Pamel, orother of the late Excensive Daniel; W. H. Macfariand, a rich Rebel; Col. Marmadake Johnson, C. S. A., Robert Ridgeway, and others. Timothy Rives of Petersburg is named with the Breckinridge electors. The object of the meeting is to scenar a representation for Virginia in the Philadelphia Convention. The editor of The Rickmand Examiner wants his paper supported as an organ of the Philadelphia Convention, and is anxious, so it is understood, to get more capital from the North in order to recruit Rebels for the "great conservative party."

The Bischetzer Journal publishes the report of a meeting held in Frederick County, to elect delegates to the Philadelphia conduction. One of the speakers, a Mr. Uriel Wright, said he was willing to indorse all the Philadelphia call but one paragraph, concerning the abandoment of the right to second. To this he objected. It was not abandomet. He still held it are right, and he knew that the South held it. Their opinions were not changed by the adverse results of the war, and he was opposed to a wholesale indorsement of the call. He was opposed to war, but, he asked, what would be the result if, in the next Presidential obsertion, the united votes of the Northero Benorcrats and the Southern States should give a importy

in the next Presidential election, the united votes of the ern Democrats and the Southern States should give a m of the Presidential electors to their candidate, and, official count, the Southern States should be excluded with the President at our head, and a strong party North to support us, the case would be different—the would be turned. He saw war in the distance, and advises prepared for it.

Gunners.

North to support us, the case would be different—the tables would be turned. He saw war in the distance, and advised to be prepared for it.

GEORGIA.—The ex-Reverend, ex-Rebel, ex-Honorable Henry W. Hilliard has written a letter on the Philadelphia Convention at date of Woodlawn, July 9. He says, what is a somewhat significant admission: "The ordinance of secession, intended as a Dochration of Independence, by the sever 1 States, could only be made good by success in arms. The future to maintain upon the field the solenn, declaration made by the States that undertook to sever their connection with the Federal Government was decisive of the question of their independence." Now he avows, what is not so evident,—that "In my whole political life I have contributed what I could to the repression of a sectional spirit. I have firmly believed that the true interests of the States of the South were to be advanced by binding still more closely the relations which connected them with the other States of the County that the other States of the Chion—that nothing was to be gained by segregation. Finally, says Mr. Hilliard—No good can be effected by cherishing resent ments. The battle was fougat with ardor and courage. The Government that overpowered us is our own Government. The country that it enbraces is our country. It has never occurred to me that any good could be accomplished by yielding u up to the control of others or by withholding our support from a Government which is still the Government of circonatry. It seems to me wiser to abide by the fortunes of our country, and seek to give direction to that Government which must effect, for all two coming centuries, the destiny of our serves and our children.

LOUISIANA.—A correspondent, whose professional connections do not allow of his being chased among the "Rabcales" writes from New Orleans that the city is almost wholy under disloyal rule. The ranks of the police are filled from those of the Rebel army, and a large number of prominent Union men of the erly have rece

NORTH CAROLINA. - The new Constitution pro

vides that "No person who shall deay the being of Antichty God, or the divine authority of both the Old and New Testa-ment, or who shall had religious opinions incompatibly with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of hold-ing any office or give of trust or profit in any civil depart-ment of the State." PENNSYLVANIA.—The Congressional Convention in

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Congressional Convention in the Twenteth District will be held at Franklin on the 19th linst. The probability at present points to S. Newton Pettis of Crawford County as the successor of the Hon. C. V. Cuiver.

West Verschild.—The Wheeling Intelligencer says that the Hor. Samuel J. Samuels has resigned the Judgeship of the Eigeth Judicial Circuit, in the hope of being nominated to succeed Mr. Whaley in Congress. It is said, that but one Democratic paper in the State is edited by a man who can vote. Several of them are run by returned Rebels, and others by those who have not been in the State long enough to vote.

MISOURIL—A large Radical meeting was held at

MISSOURI.—A large Radical meeting was held at Bolivar, Polk County, on the 7th inst., which was addressed by Gov. Fletcher in a strong speech against the policy and practice of the Conservatives of the State.

in consultation at Columbus with Val'ndicham, H. J. Jewett' George Pendleton, George W.M. gran. and others of that stripe, upon the most practical disposition of the Democratic Countries. The Pendleton of the Democratic Countries of four Senatorial Delegates to the Principles Convention and recommending a National Democratic Convention and reco and in one of his late liners. I notice a revival my the work in this part my the Dimocratic vineyard which cheers me. The demonstrashum our friends made in Memphis, the caning Grinne by Rosso, and the call for a Jonason Governhum in Pulladelphia, all, all her conspired to confort the scale my the Dimocrisy and encourage em to renewed effort. It is bringing forth fruit. Only last week five Northern man were sent wairing out my this section—they dusted in the night to escape manym. Icen'in their go do as a prey for the righteous; six niggets ney bin killed and one Burow officer ahor. Trooly there is everything to encourage ms.

In also —The Territorial Democratic Conventions

there is everything to encourage as.

IDAHO.—The Territorial Democratic Convention
met at Boise City on June 18, and nominated the Hon. E. D.
Helvrook as deer up to Congress.
The Territorial Republican Convention met at Boise City &
June 21. The Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick was a campillate for

NEBRASKA.—The new Legislature of Nebraska is in session grader the State organization. Gov. Butler delivered his first message on the 6th. The only p dirical allosson made in the message is in reference to the constitutional Americans proposed by Congress, which the Governor stronger favors, and the ratification of which be recommonds.

KENTUCKY.—Gov. T. E. Bramblette, Gen. J. M. Hariun Gen. G. W. Mooroe, Gen. W. T. Ward, the Hen. W. H. Grainger, Hamilton Pope, Gen. T. L. Crittenden, and Gen. D. W. Limbar, are reported as arging the representation of Kentucky in the Philiad Ioina Convention. Most of the gentlemen with military-tites support Gen. Hobson, the Union candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is probable that Gov. On and James B. Campbell, the recent candidates for the Senate of the United Sames, will be numbered among the delegates at large from South Carolina to the Philadelphia Convention. ALABAMA.—A Convention is to be held at Schma August 2, to elect delegates to the Probaclobia Convention.

CITY N. WS.

DANGEROUSLY STABBED BY HER HUSBAND .- Early on Tuesday morning August Fribe a German shiemaker, quarreled with his wife, Sarab, at No. 183 Variok-st., and quarreied with his wife, Sarah, at No. 183 Variek-st, and finally stabbed her in the abdomen and left thigh with a shee-kaife, causing very dangerous woonds. The assentant was at once arreaded by Officer Correy of the Twenty-nighth Precinct. The wonnied woman was conveyed to Believae Huspital, where she now has in a critical condition. Yesteraby the brutal husband was committed to await the result of this wife's injuries by Justice Dodge.

NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS INDICTED FOR LABELS-In a recent issue of The Sanday Mercury an article appeared in relation to the decision of Judges Lett and Gilbert, of the Ki g's County Bench, on the Excise law, and the action of he ge county bench, on the Excise law, and the action of District Attorney Morris; whose contents are said to be likelious upon the reflecting parties. A warrant was secondingly issued, through Jouige Dikeman, for the arrest of the proprietors of that purel, Messra, Win Cauldwell and Riram S. Whitney, and the former gentleme made his appearance in Brooklyn vesterday morning to any set the coarses. He was required to give half is the sum of S. to 0 and his prefuse in the same amounts, both to appear in any set to any substantial.

ATTEMPTED THEFT OF COTTON .- Shortly after 1 clock yesterday morning Mr. M and B. Vanderburg, residing in Eighty-ninth-st. between Avenue A and Frat-ave., saw William Smith, a private waterman, energed in throwing bar of cotton from the deck of the bark Washington Batcher on to Pler No. 6 E. R. alongside of which the vessel was lying. The amount of centom brown on the pior was waited at \$400. Believing that he intended to steel the cettom Mr. Var alerburg caused the arrest of Smith by Officer Van Arscher of the Seventh Precinct. He was committed for examination by Justice Saundley.

[Announcements.] HUNDREDS are protecting their houses successfully and selectority with the Bunggan Alany Thingram it is in operation at the office, No. 254 Breadway E. Houses.

BUT I NEVER THINK OF USING IT Mrs. Capt. Jos. W. Shiek, U. S. Nevy, M and City, I.I., writer: I lave a double thread Sewing Machine-next I navis: curve of sing it: -I place more ratio on my Walter & Gibbs Serie. No true, analytic gibb Serie.

Passengers Arrived.

FROM HAVER THE BOOK STANDARD TO STANDARD THE STANDARD THE

FROM PORTO CABELLO-In brig Hermes-C. Wenkler, H. Boch, Mr. and Mrs. Sotan and child.

Steamship Perit, Delaney, Savannah 75 hours, with mider, and paragets L. L. Jones.
Ship Resolute, Holt, Shambae March 16, via Woosu g March 18, with less, &c. to Monewood & Co., Schr. St. Lucan, Orton, Rockland.
Schr. Maris, Barber, Westerly, Schr. Empire, Matthews, New-Hedford.
Schr. Maris, Louice, Snow, Boston, Schr. Maris, Louice, Snow, Boston, Schr. H. B. Gibson, Crecker, New-Haven, Schr. Nantle, Wilhims, Tanuron, Schr. Nantle, Wilhims, Tanuron, Schr. Schr. Argus, Smith, Somerset.

The bridge Agent Maris, Somerset.

The bridge Agent Maris Company of the Company of t

Schr. A. Moout, Young, Providence.
Schr. Argas, Smith, Somerset.
DISATER.
The brig Avosetta, arrived at this port vectorize, reposts, no date, 20 miles W of Caryslort Light, saw a bark ashore, with a reckent alongside, apparently not lone in that situation.

MEMORANDA.
The steemboat pilots of this city and vicinity celebrated their second annual excursion vesterday at Doaley's Grove. They had engaged a large steemboat and two commodious harges. Some 1,20 persons perticipated in the affair. It was one of the most present, so well as best conducted, affairs of that kind this season.
Peter Lewson, seament, of Norway died on board the schr. J. P. Kiraland, 9th inst., on the passance from Mobile to this part.

SPONEN.
Bark Diembrody (Br.), July 7, lat 10 30, long, 19 27, stee log E.
Ship Elia Norton, from Reston.

Ship Ella Norton, from Boston. Ship Lancaster from Philadelphia. Bark Advance (Sr.), from ———. WIND-At Susset, SW.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEWS, Greenwich and

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH, in seasons of CHOLERA or now prevaining EPIDELIC, is a most.

It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is perfectly PURE.

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CO to MACFARLAND'S Book Store, corner of Twenty-third at, and Broadway, there you will find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old Standard Works and, also, choice English, French and Scotch Stationery.



HALIFAX, Teesday, July 17-10 p. m.
There pre no signs of the Africa. A thick for prevails.